

## THE WASHINGTON TIMES

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY)  
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WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.

NOTICE!  
Arthur Fassett is no longer in any way connected with any department of The Times.  
WARNING!  
It is learned by The Times that W. S. Hobbins has been soliciting subscriptions and advertisements for this paper. The publisher warns against the fellow, as he has no authority to solicit or make collections for The Times.

BONA FIDE CIRCULATION.

A reference to the statement below will show that the circulation sworn to is a bona fide one.

It is easily possible for a newspaper with an elastic conscience to swell its legitimate circulation enormously, in order to deceive advertisers, by sending out thousands of papers to news stands, which are returned, and which are in fact returned, but nevertheless are included in what purports to be an honest statement of circulation.

Intelligent advertisers, however, judge by results, and bona fide circulation doesn't give them. The family circulation of The Times is many thousands in excess of any other Washington paper, and is believed to be fully two times that of its afternoon contemporary.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended August 28, 1896, was as follows:

Saturday, August 22..... 42,039  
Sunday, August 23..... 23,971  
Monday, August 24..... 41,038  
Tuesday, August 25..... 41,705  
Wednesday, August 26..... 41,281  
Thursday, August 27..... 41,623  
Friday, August 28..... 41,920

Total copies printed..... 273,844  
Less damaged copies, copies left over, unsold, in office, and copies returned, unsold, from newsstands and branch offices..... 26,174  
Total..... 247,670

I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the circulation of The Washington Times for the week ended August 28, 1896, and that every copy was delivered or mailed for a valuable consideration.

WILLIAM T. OLIVER,  
Superintendent of Circulation.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 29th day of August, A. D. 1896.  
(Seal) ERNEST G. THOMPSON,  
Notary Public.

Twelve Hours Ago.

If you miss any news in the morning edition look in the list below. What you're looking for was probably printed in yesterday evening's edition, and as the Times never repeats you'll have to take both editions to get all the news as quick as it happens.

HIS RIGHT TO HAVE MONEY—Michael Cavanaugh, a beggar, defended in court.

INCOME OF THE MARKETS—Commissioners make public a Number of Reports.

MRS. SELBY PLIED THE WHIP—Citizens of Annapolis Treated to a Sensation.

BEERKEE DRUGS PATIENTS—Tack Their Vaudeville While They Were Unconscious.

WORKING FOR IRISH UNITY—Full Attendance at the Race Convention in Dublin.

WOTS WHO WANTED TO WED—Three Couples Struggling to a Minister's House.

CLUSTERING IN THE SKIES—Brilliant Constellations to Be Seen Above This Month.

MARRIAGE KEPT A SECRET—Hugo Frank and Gertrude Pond United a Month Ago.

GETZELIN AGAIN IN THE BOX—Famous Twain Who Hit Hard on Sunday.

WILLIAMS' BAIL IS \$3,000—No Bondman Yet Found for the Defendant.

EXTENSION OF STREETS—Commissioners Expect to Resume Work Soon.

STUTZKE IS STILL ON EARTH—His Predicted Cataclysm Failed to Come to Time.

WARREN CLAIMS WYOMING—Senator Fitchard Equally Confident in North Carolina.

LI MEETS THE REPORTERS—Allows Himself to Be Interviewed in New York.

FAY MAY BE RECALLED—Rumor That the Italian Government Has Done It.

RULES FOR BUILDINGS—New Regulations Being Revised by the Commissioners.

POWDERLY IS REPUDIATED—General Worthy Foreman Bishop's Address to the Knights of Labor.

FOR GOOD MONEY—National Democratic Party in Convention at Indianapolis.

JOHN FIRE AT WOODLEY—Firemen Start Near the President's Summer Home.

## Would Result in Disastrous Failure.

We believe that the opening of our mints will bring into circulation more standard money; to the gold of the world we will add the silver, and when gold and silver together measure the price of all the property of the world, that price will be higher than it is now, and having been restored it will remain more stable than it is now, and that is why we are in favor of bimetalism. We apply the law of supply and demand to money. We know that if you make a certain thing scarce, the price will rise. We know that it is true of all kinds of property. We know that it is true of money. Now we apply the law of supply and demand not only to money as a whole, but we apply it to silver as well. We say that the price of silver bullion as measured by gold has fallen because legislation has lessened the demand for silver and increased the demand for gold and driven them apart. We say that the opening of our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver will create a demand for silver, and that the demand, taken with the demand which now exists, will be great enough to utilize every ounce of silver not needed in the arts, and therefore we can maintain the price of silver bullion at \$1.29 an ounce throughout the world.—From Mr. Bryan's Columbus Speech.

If Mr. Bryan is correct and the United States could alone and unaided maintain the price of silver bullion throughout the world at \$1.29 an ounce we could then only enforce practical bimetalism as long as the production of gold and silver remained at its present relative proportions. Should that change it would be necessary for Congress to fix a different ratio. Suppose the output of gold should increase to such an extent as to destroy its worth as the unit standard of value. How, then, could the 16-to-1 ratio be maintained without international co-operation? That increase is probable if the various reports of mining experts are to be credited. New gold fields are annually being developed and the world's output of gold is growing in volume each successive year. In 1873 it was \$96,200,000; in 1883 it was \$95,302,000; in 1893 it was \$157,287,600; in 1894 it was \$180,626,100; in 1895 it was \$203,000,000. For 1896 it will be at least \$227,000,000. One of our greatest English experts says that the world's production of gold will reach \$300,000,000 a year before the close of the century. In view of the enormous annual increase of output it is unreasonable to claim that gold has risen in value and that prices have fallen because of its appreciation.

But it is a relief to have Mr. Bryan argue from the standpoint of supply and demand. He has now reached a stage of the discussion where the commercial as well as the legal ratio of gold and silver must be taken into consideration. Unless the United States could corner and control the world's production of these two metals the law of supply and demand would prevent our holding them together at a parity. We have already tried that experiment at two different times and failed. Once in 1792, when Congress undervalued gold by fixing the ratio at 15 to 1, and again in 1834, when silver was undervalued by changing the ratio to 16 to 1. The first ratio drove all our gold out of the country, and the one enacted in 1834 sent all our silver to hiding places. These two experiences demonstrate that only one money metal can be kept in circulation when the legal and commercial ratios differ, and they also show that practical bimetalism is and always has been a financial myth. It is impossible to supplant the law of supply and demand by an act of Congress, and it is ridiculous to say that we could enforce such an act throughout the world and maintain a rigid parity between gold and silver contrary to past experiences of both this and every other country.

Granting that silver could immediately be forced up to \$1.29 an ounce, how could it be kept at a parity with gold, and how could prices be stimulated as long as our ability to successfully maintain our credit is doubted. The present stagnation of business circles and its consequent bad effects is due entirely to silver agitation. The lack of confidence that now prevents the investment of capital and a freer circulation of money would also govern were our mints open to free silver. The fear would then prevail, as it now does, that we would sooner or later go to a silver basis, and capitalists would continue to refuse to either make loans or venture their money in business enterprises. The country would be no better off for the change. In fact, the situation would be very much worse. The experience of the entire world in its bimetallic experiments clearly indicates that we would have undertaken an impossible task, and when once a free coinage law is enacted our mistake could not be corrected before the country would be plunged into an era of financial and industrial ruin. The excuse that free silver is needed to supply a lack of money, or to restore a parity between gold and silver, is as nonsensical as was the building of the tower of Babel. There is an abundance of money, both in this country and throughout the commercial world, for all business purposes. In other countries there is no complaint either of falling prices or appreciated gold, except among farmers, and we cannot raise the prices of farm products except by increasing their consumption or limiting their production.

American farmers could better their condition by uniting in the overthrow of the free silver movement. The effect of that financial bane has greatly diminished the demand for farm products, and there is no hope for an increased consumption until free silver has joined the era of barbarism to which it properly belongs, and which is now known only to history and to such nations as India, China and other free silver countries. Since 1892 the annual home consumption of wheat has fallen from 386,114,188 bushels to 315,454,000 bushels. The home consumption of corn has fallen off enormously because of never ceasing shaking of the free silver banner under the nose of money-holders. They have been given to understand that the "common people" are after their scalps, and their consequent refusal to make investments has created a destructive shrinkage in the vol-

ume of business and thrown millions of working people out of employment. Naturally, this damage to business interests has contracted the circulation of money and created a general desire to economize expenses. It can only be remedied by pulling down the free silver scarecrow flag.

A word in this connection. Mr. Bryan says the "common people" know what they want. That they are capable of choosing their own financial system, and that they don't need the advice of "money holders and money changers." This is undoubtedly true, but as the money holders will continue to manipulate our money whether it be gold or silver, how could their power in the financial world be shaken by a fall to a silver basis? Suppose Mr. Bryan should say we don't want any more newspapers; the common people are tired of a subsidized press. Could the journalistic situation be changed, even by act of Congress? Financiers are educated to their calling; their judgment in monetary affairs is better than that of people who do not handle money except in a small way, and it is folly to denounce or belittle their ability or ignore their advice. Also note that actual financiers come from prosperous localities, while the woods are full of the speckle-brained gentlemen who build financial theories in communities where there is neither business nor thrift. Compare the substantial progress of New York or Pennsylvania with the unthrift of the native State of Mrs. Lease and Senator Peffer. Or, better still, place the Tillmanite prosperity of South Carolina by the side of the growth in power and affluence of Ohio or Massachusetts. All great financial schemes do not originate in the brains of political demagogues or most of us would be wearing patched trousers.

## City Brevities

Mosby Williams has returned from a trip to Virginia.

Dr. E. W. Patterson is at Atlantic City for a few days.

Fred Johnson of Brookland has returned from Atlantic City.

Congressman T. H. Aldrich of Alabama is in the city for two days.

Mr. A. E. L. Leticie has returned from a trip to the Adirondacks.

Hon. John W. Foster arrived in the city last night from New York.

Mr. T. A. Lambert is enlarging his house at 1219 Massachusetts avenue.

Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island and Mr. Wetmore are in the city.

A new concrete pavement is being laid on Sixteenth street, between Q and R streets.

Mr. Joseph Bradley of Georgetown has returned from his outing in West Virginia.

Messrs. Harry and Claude Clague of Brighton, have gone to Colonial Beach.

Mr. F. L. Stuckey, disbursing clerk of the State Department, has returned to the city.

Mr. William A. McKenney and Mr. Thomas Noyes have returned from Cape May.

The trees along Seventh street south of between I and G streets, are being trimmed.

Mr. Alexander George of Capitol Hill has returned from a month's trip to Atlantic City.

The family of Mr. Gagnier, of 134 Emerson street, has returned from Sugar Land, Louisiana.

Mr. W. W. Wernitz, of 609 Third street, has gone to Dayton, Ohio, for a three week stay.

A fire at the store of W. A. Proctor at Tenth and S streets yesterday caused about \$400 damage.

First Assistant Surgeon Henry D. Gibson, attached to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia, is in the city.

Mr. Charles Brengle, wife and who have been spending some time in Frederick City, returned home yesterday.

Chief Clerk Joseph Brunnett, ordinance bureau, Navy Department, leaves today for a vacation on the Jersey coast.

Dr. S. Bud is erecting a residence, which he will occupy when completed, at the corner of New Jersey avenue and I street.

The Carroll Institute club gave a minstrel show in the new pavilion at Colonial Beach on Saturday night last before a large crowd.

The Mount Pleasant Field Band left last evening after a meeting of the Maryland Democratic Association, at Bowie, Md.

Mr. Arthur C. Pyles, who has been visiting friends in New York, has returned to his home, No. 18 Seventh street northeast.

While red birds are plentiful the low tides have prevented good otter shooting. An end will be needed to open the marshes.

Richard Horn was arrested by Policemen Lynch, of the Sixth precinct, yesterday, charged by J. Reipinger with cruelty to animals.

Dr. Charles Zimmerman, of No. 423 Fourth street northwest, has returned from a sojourn of several weeks at Dagger Springs, Va.

Mr. James E. Voorhees, the well-known sportsman and contractor, has returned from a sojourn of several weeks at Elkhart, Va.

Work on the Wolcott school building is progressing and the contractor hopes to have the building completed in time for the school term.

Water mains are being laid on Fifth street, between L and M streets, and on Fourth street, between M street and Georgia avenue southeast.

Mr. Charles Blumer of Fourteenth and U streets left yesterday with his uncle, Mr. William Blumer, at "The Pine," in Montgomery county.

A fair is in progress this week on Second street northeast in the grounds of St. Joseph's Catholic church, for the benefit of the Catholic Knights.

Detective Harigan, of the Sixth precinct, arrested George Bell, yesterday, on a warrant sworn out by J. C. Wiliard, charging him with assault.

Lewis Goodney, colored, fell from a Brighton electric car yesterday evening and received a very severe cut over the right eye. He was conveyed to Freedman's Hospital.

John Pepper, well-known lawyer, had his hand crushed by a bar yesterday. He lives at No. 2034 Twelfth street northwest and yesterday was taken to Emergency Hospital.

Otto Tossanet, restaurant keeper, No. 1249 Seventh street northwest, while carrying meat yesterday carried his left hand and was taken to Emergency Hospital.

The Saengerbund Society will have as its guests, September 15, the Beethoven Music Society of New York. Two hundred visitors will be entertained at the Saengerbund clubhouse.

Harry Smith, colored, was arrested last night by Detective Rhodes on the charge of larceny of a bicycle. The wheel was recovered, and the alleged thief locked up at police station No. 6.

Major Pruden, President Cleveland's confidential clerk, will soon leave with his daughter for Niagara Falls. He will also visit New York to meet his son Howard, who is returning from a wheel trip to England.

September 11, 1896, is the fifty-fifth anniversary of the death of the people's friend. Two day officers will be in the city who were members at that time.

## Lies, John F. Kelley of the Sixth

precinct, James H. Gephart of the Eighth, Charles R. Verneer of the Fourth, and Privates Goodman Pierce, who is stationed at the District building, and August Brown of the Seventh, will be present.

Richard Johnson, colored, No. 2122 Second street northwest, sought treatment at Emergency Hospital last night for a wound in the foot caused by a rusty nail. The wound was cleaned and packed by Surgeon Lawrence.

An excursion for the benefit of the unemployed printers in the city will be given to River View tomorrow. The outing is under the auspices of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, which alone guarantees a large attendance.

Senator Butler, chairman of the Populist national committee, left the Fourth, and yesterday for Atlanta, Ga., where he will hold a conference today with Populist leaders, including Hon. Thomas Watson, the Populist candidate for Vice President.

The funeral of Edward Matterson, colored, of 2210 Eleventh street, took place yesterday from the Fifth Baptist Church. The Rev. J. M. Crummett, pastor of the church, officiated.

William Robertson, a messenger, four years old, was arrested yesterday afternoon for breaking out of a window and was one to the death. The nominee of the so-called Democratic party has on several occasions proclaimed the irreconcilable nature of the conflict between the free traders and the protectionists.

IN THE CAMPAIGN PILOT HOUSES

News and Views of Those Who Sail the Political Seas.

Secretary Lawrence Gardner yesterday issued the following open letter: "In answer to many inquiries, I take this opportunity to declare that any organization pledging its support to the platform and the candidates of the Democratic convention, held at Chicago, will be admitted to full membership in the National Association of Democratic Clubs, and thereby entitled to representation at the St. Louis convention of this association, which will probably be the grandest gathering ever witnessed in this country."

"It is not necessary in this campaign that organizations should be composed exclusively of Democratic voters of both a party and a race. All will be welcomed (without cost) and a handsome certificate of membership given. This is Democracy!"

Mr. T. W. Worley, chairman of the Loudoun County, Va., Bryan and Sewall Club, visited headquarters yesterday.

"I am a Republican," said Mr. Worley, "in my infancy and yet it has upwards of 400 members, including a number of Republicans. One of the active members of the club is a well-to-do Republican merchant of Leesburg. As to the Democrats in the county, they are enthusiastic for Bryan and Sewall. Of some three thousand Democratic voters, I have not been able to find five who were against the ticket."

Even the local Democratic managers, who are usually in more or less close relations with Senator Butler and the Populist campaign leaders, remarked yesterday on the quietness which has marked the Populist Senator's actions for the last few days.

He has seemed to receive no visitors of note, and has not come to headquarters until a late hour in the morning and then confined himself almost entirely to the consideration of his mail. But this is in the nature of the prudential calm before the storm.

Considerable comment is heard at various times on the different man in which the several parties are conducting the routine affairs of the campaign work at local headquarters. All agree that the Republicans seem to have the work best in hand and to be carrying on their campaign with remarkably little friction.

On the other hand, at Democratic headquarters, there is a deal of hurrying about, a great display of industry, and the number of visiting politicians is unquestionably larger.

"In all my experience in political campaigns," said Chairman Fanner of the Congressional Democratic Committee, last evening, "I have never known of such a demand for literature as there is today. One hundred while the demand from local committees have been large the demands from individuals have not been so great and sometimes local committees have distributed the literature sent them. This year it is impossible for any committee to keep up with the demand from both local committees and individuals, and when they receive a supply, write of telegraph for more. In this campaign, too, people are reading all they can get upon the silver question books as well as pamphlets. Nothing is too long or too scientific for even the ordinary reader."

For the Fan of the Thing.

To W. J. B.—Of the crowds that go to see the fireworks, but few want to be burned by the powder.

State of the Gold Reserve.

The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business yesterday stood at \$101,800,000. The day's withdrawal amounted to \$101,800.

We arrange these two agencies of the plain people of the republic as co-conspirators in the destruction of the gold standard, which both hypocritically place within the grasp of the people of the republic (Laughter and cheers). The candidate of

## MEN'S \$4 and \$5 SHOES \$2.29

The best way to please a man is through his pocketbook. That's what we've done. We're selling men's \$4 and \$5 Russia Calf Shoes and Oxfords, Black Calf Shoes, White Canvas Oxfords, Linen Canvas Oxfords and Bicycle Shoes in all styles of toe, at the uniform price \$2.29 PAIR

CROCKER'S, 939 PA. AVE. Phone 1111

## APPROUSE FOR CLELAND

(Continued from First Page.)

lect property under the control, and in the custody of the Federal courts, in any State in the Union; they attack the integrity of a co-ordinate branch of the government; they demand that the functions of issuing paper money be to be exclusively exercised by the government itself; they assail the right of the citizen to contract payments in any legitimate commodity, for they declare that the obligations of the government for which gold was received, and for the payment of which, in the same commodity, the national faith is pledged, may be paid in a depreciated coin. And we declare that each and all of these attacks and declarations are undemocratic. They are an assault upon the Constitution, the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, and the distinguished patriot and statesman who has twice led to the only victories it has achieved in thirty-six years.

ISHMAEL OF PLATFORMS.

"It is the Ishmael of platforms. It raises its hands against some of the principles of both parties and nearly all the principles of the Democratic party. It is the Ishmael of the unprincipled union between Democracy, Populism and Protectionism. The scriptures may be fulfilled, 'it will be a fugitive and a wanderer on the face of the earth.'"

"We hold that no argument is needed to show the revolutionary and anarchic character of the doctrine that the laws cannot be enforced in a State to protect property which is the jurisdiction of Federal courts, or to protect the United States, or that the Supreme Court ought to be reorganized or that the national honor should be sacrificed to the national faith be violated, or that the freedom of private contract ought to be limited, or that the function of issuing paper money ought to be exclusively exercised by the Federal government."

"We hold that the theory of free coinage of silver with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, admits of argument, but we hold that the weight of authority, the strength of reasoning and the facts of history, all point to its failure and the ruinous consequences of its adoption. We hold that it will rob the poor man of his wage and the rich man of his wealth, the widow of her savings, the child of his patrimony, the soldier of his pension, the industrious of his toil and the inventor of reward of his genius."

"We hold that it will destroy the sanctity of the contract, the sanctity of the money, the sanctity of the Republic and drive the country to a discredited, depreciated and degrading state of affairs."

"We hold that the nation's credit will fall prostrate, its obligations will be dishonored and its unsold character will be stained with fraud and deceit."

COMPROMISE IMPOSSIBLE.

"Since the inception of the struggle for free silver, no compromise has been possible. Our breakers have been made, and we are one to the death. The nominee of the so-called Democratic party has on several occasions proclaimed the irreconcilable nature of the conflict between the free traders and the protectionists."

"We are not traitors to our party. We are in the hands of our fathers. We cannot be driven from it. We will defend the honor of our country and the integrity of our principles as long as life continues. We are the nominees of our political heritage or forced into the ranks of our old-time adversary. We intend to preserve intact, unimpaired and unassailed by and through the organization which we perfect today, the Democracy of Jefferson, Jackson, Benton and Cleveland."

"We propose to furnish a rallying point and a shining place for such of our brethren, as shocked and grieved at the betrayal of our principles at Chicago, are inclined to go to the Republican camp."

"We deem it wise to pursue an aggressive rather than a negative policy; to be a chiding dragging Hector around the walls of Troy rather than Achilles sitting in his tent. We propose to make a funeral pyre of the canyons of Populism and anarchy. We propose to drag behind our triumphal chariot, wheels of defeat and disaster, around the national Capitol, the dead Frankenstein perambulating their periscope and their turbulent fanaticism."

CANT JOIN THE REPUBLICANS.

"We cannot make bedfellows, even in a night of furious storm and thick darkness, of our life-long antagonists. We cannot, even to escape a great evil, join the necessary result of success of the Chicago platform, be the executioners of our loved and venerated party. We cannot, even by implication, be held to the false theory that the people can be made rich by taxation, nor to the theory that the Federal power and Treasury can, or ought to, be used to furnish a rallying point for the support of government and law, for the honor of their country and for the maintenance and preservation of their property."

"The election of McKinley or of Bryan with our support would be a betrayal of our whole party for a generation. For, when our people recover from the delusion of Populism and anarchy they will discard the platform and the theory of the Chicago platform and the theory of the Chicago platform."

LIKE DURING THE WAR.

At the close of Mr. McCaffery's speech Mr. John P. Irish of California introduced and made a speech to the convention. Alluding to the Democratic convention held in Indianapolis during the war under threat, he said of physical force, he remarked that they were here today under the threat of extermination of their party by the Democrats. They were here to defend against further attack the public credit, the national honor and the private and personal honesty of the individuals."

"We are here, Mr. Irish continued, to denounce right and left the enemies of all that we have built up since 1848. We are here to denounce on the right hand the Republican party, for by the extravagance of its Congressional appropriations it has so enlarged the deficiency of revenue as to form an excuse for a renewal of the pernicious policy of protectionism. We are here to denounce and antagonize on the left hand the Populists of Chicago and St. Louis, for they, by their threats involving the free coinage of silver and a slump to a financial foundation made up of a depreciated and falling currency, have so destroyed public confidence as to paralyze the activities of the people of the republic, and limited trade to such an extent that the present impasse has been reached. We are here to produce the revenues they would if confidence and prosperity were restored in the land."

"We arrange these two agencies of the plain people of the republic as co-conspirators in the destruction of the gold standard, which both hypocritically place within the grasp of the people of the republic (Laughter and cheers). The candidate of

## GOLDENBERG'S

926-928 7th.—706 K St.

Lots of you will be glad to learn that we shall open a complete Boys' Clothing Department next Saturday.

Of course we shall sell it just as we sell everything else—for a little less than anybody else.

Shall be glad to have you look us over on the opening day.

30-inch Unbleached Canton Flannel, heavy nap—the usual 7c sort, for 5c yard.

Full yard wide "Fruit-of-the-Loom" Muslin—8½c usually, for 6½c yard.

8-quarter Bleached "Salisbury" Sheet—usual price, 15c, for 11½c yard.

Amoskeag and Lancaster Apion Gingham, stripe and fancy checks—6c everywhere—here at 4½c yard.

## GOLDENBERG'S

926-928 7th.—706 K St.

## SAKS

Is full of important bargains these days.

one combination standing for an advance of prices by the government, the other conspirator represented by a candidate for the Presidency who is preaching to the people that the government should be secured by reducing the purchasing power of our money—each policy meaning burden upon the industry of the country, upon the profits of enterprises and upon the savings of individuals. (Renewed applause.) We have heard of a Democracy where Cleveland stands, and say to those dangerous of the danger of the "Goulding" you both. (Loud cheers and laughter.)

HELD A MASS MEETING.

Convention Hall, Indianapolis, Sept. 2.—A mass meeting, called in support of the sound money movement, was held this evening in the hall of the convention. The attendance was very large.

Mr. Bryan of Indiana addressed the meeting to order, but sickness in his family prevented his being present, and it was called to order by Mr. J. M. Trimble, Democratic candidate for governor of Missouri.

Mr. Trimble made a brief address, outlining the issues at stake and introduced Hon. John A. Macmillan of New York as chairman of the meeting.

On taking the chair Col. Fellows was warmly received. As he has to have called the meeting to order, but sickness in his family prevented his being present, and it was called to order by Mr. J. M. Trimble, Democratic candidate for governor of Missouri.

Mr. Trimble made a brief address, outlining the issues at stake